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Glands; Skin; Respiratory System; Digestive System; Urinary System; Reproductive System; Ductless Glands; Nervous System; Eye; Ear. A chapter of 40 pages on Histological Technic concludes the book.

The illustrations are well chosen, excellently executed and liberal. The text is well written and clear. Mechanically the book is a beautiful one.

A Text Book of Histology, by H. E. Jordan and J. S. Ferguson. 800 pages, 594 illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

MEDICAL AND VETERINARY ENTOMOLOGY

It has long been recognized that the richest ore is often found where two veins intersect. Under the title Medical and Veterinary Entomology, Professor Herms treats the territory common to Economic Entomology and Parasitology. This treatment, in the hand of one who has himself made noteworthy contributions to both fields, in both a scientific and a practical way, assures a book helpful to those immediately interested in the subjects and illuminating to the general zoologist.

The author expresses his purpose as being to systematize the subject and thus assist in securing for Medical Entomology a place among the applied biological sciences, rather than to supply a comprehensive treatise. He indicates that he hopes to be of special service to the physician, the veterinarian, the health officer and sanitarian, as well as to the teacher and student.

Biologically the field includes the morphology and ecology of insects (and of the ticks and mites which are embraced in the treatment); their relations to the host when they are the direct causes of the diseases; the biology of the bacteria and protozoa by which the diseases are caused when the insects are merely the carriers of the germs; the physiology and pathology of the animals attacked. While in itself a specialization, it thus rapidly broadens out into the general interests of biologists, theoretical and practical, when its connotations are realized.

The content and mode of treatment are apparent from an examination of the chapter headings:—Introduction; Parasites and parasitism; Insect anatomy and classification; Insect mouth parts;

How insects carry and cause disease; Cockroaches, beetles, thrips; Lice; Bedbugs; Mosquitoes as disease bearers, and their control; Buffalo gnats and horseflies; Common house fly; House fly control; Bloodsucking Muscids; Myiasis; Fleas; Ticks; Mites. An interesting final chapter is given to the discussion of venomous insects and arachnids,—as bees, wasps, spiders, scorpions, etc. The nature of the venom, the manner of its introduction, and its effects are treated.

The book is well illustrated with half-tones, has numerous keys for the identification of the principal genera, and gives the best accepted treatments for control of the insects and of the resultant diseases.

Medical and Veterinary Entomology, by William B. Herms. 394 pages, illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. Price, \$4.00.

CLASSIFICATION OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ

Number one of Volume two of the Illinois Biological Monographs bears the above title, and is the thesis of the author, S. B. Fracker, offered in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Entomology.

The paper is divided into two parts; the first being devoted to the question of the homology of the setæ of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, and the second to the systematic outline of the families and genera.

The position taken by the author, that a final classification of the insects based upon both the larval and adult characters necessarily eliminates errors that belong to a classification based solely on either, must commend itself to the general student. It is surely true also that anything which will make identification of insects more possible in the larval stages will save much trouble and time required to rear them to maturity for more certain identification.

The proffered classification is based largely upon the setæ and the armature developed in connection with them, the head parts, the size and shape of the spiracles, the prolegs and the hooks they bear, and other structures somewhat less certain.

The portion of the paper that will prove most suggestive to the general biologist is the discussion of the setæ, the method of homologizing them, and the evidence for their sufficient identity for comparative purposes.